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COUNTY OF STIRLING

COUNTY EDUCATION
AUTHORITY

FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

MEDICAL INSPECTION

OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

BY

T. ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (CAMB.)
CHIEF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

YEAR 1924-25



5178



Education Authority of the County of Stirling.

MEDICAL INSPECTION STAFF.

School Medical Officer—

THOMAS ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.)

Assistant Medical Officers—

JOHN S. FINDLAY, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

MARGARET T. RUTHERFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

THOMAS FERGUSON, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.E.

School Nurses—

MARGARET ADAM.

ISABELLA BROWN.

RUTH M. DOUGHTY.

JESSIE M. HOPKINS.

Clerks—

CHRISTIAN OLIVER.

MARGARET S. S. GALLOWAY (Dental Clinic).

PATRICIA ROBERTSON (Dental Clinic).

Oculist (part time)—

JOHN GILCHRIST, M.D., 2 Somerset Place, Sauchiehall Street,
Glasgow.

Dentists—

ANDREW P. M. McQUEEN, L.D.S., Old High School, Falkirk.

JOSEPH SHEARMAN, L.D.S., County Buildings, Stirling.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part time), 4 Viewfield
Place, Stirling.

STIRLING :

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EDUCATION AUTHORITY of the COUNTY OF STIRLING

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

on

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN,
1924-25.

COUNTY BUILDINGS, STIRLING.

The present Report on the MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN in Stirlingshire is for the period from 1st August, 1924, to 31st July, 1925.

The following is a list of Staff employed throughout the year:—

School Medical Officer—THOMAS ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
(Camb.).

Assistant Medical Officers—JOHN S. FINDLAY, M.B., C.M.,
D.P.H.

MARGARET T. RUTHERFORD,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

THOMAS FERGUSON, M.D.,
D.P.H., M.R.C.P.E.

School Nurses—MARGARET ADAM, ISABELLA BROWN, RUTH
M. DOUGHTY, JESSIE M. HOPKINS.

Clerks—CHRISTIAN OLIVER, MARGARET S. S. GALLOWAY
(Dental Clinic), PATRICIA ROBERTSON (Dental
Clinic).

Oculist (part-time)—JOHN GILCHRIST, M.D.

Dentists—ANDREW P. M. M'QUEEN, L.D.S., Old High School,
Falkirk.

JOSEPH SHEARMAN, L.D.S., County Buildings,
Stirling.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part-
time), 4 Viewfield Place, Stirling.

It is to be remembered that the Medical and Nursing Staff hold their appointment under a County Joint Committee composed of members of the County Education Authority, the County Child Welfare Authority, and the County Tuberculosis Committee. In other words, there is one staff, Medical and Nursing, to do the whole of the work under these three Authorities. Fully one-half of their time is, however, spent in the work of the County Education Authority, and less than 25 per cent. of their time in the work of each of the other two Authorities.

The staff may therefore be regarded as part-time for each of the three Authorities.

The number of Schools in the County coming under the Scheme of Medical Inspection is 95, the number of Children on the Register being 28,655, and average attendance 28,661.

The following is a note of the number of visits paid to Schools for systematic examination, in accordance with the Scheme of Medical Inspection:—

Dr. Findlay	...	...	192
Dr. Rutherford	...	...	197
Dr. Ferguson	...	...	178

567

The number of special visits to Schools for purposes other than routine inspection was:—

Dr. Findlay	...	...	43
Dr. Rutherford	...	...	38
Dr. Ferguson	...	...	39

120

DEFECTIVE AND INVALID CHILDREN.—At a later part of the Report, the Special Schools or Classes for Defective Children will be dealt with.

DIARY SHEETS.—From the Diary Sheets made out fortnightly by the Assistant Medical Officers, the following table has been prepared, showing the number of routine and non-routine examinations made throughout the year, together with the total time occupied, and the average time taken to the examination of each child.

SUMMARY OF DIARY SHEETS.

Inspector.	Routine Examina- tion.	Non- Routine Examina- tion.	Time Occupied.	
			Hours.	Mins.
Dr. J. S. Findlay ..	2329	559	361	15
Dr. M. T. Rutherford ..	3408	595	504	25
Dr. T. Ferguson ..	2637	600	405	35
Total	8374	1754	1271	15

Average number of children examined per hour—8.

Average time taken to examination of each child—7.5 minutes.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.—An important part of the duty of the School Medical Staff is to supervise the sanitary condition of the Schools, including such questions as heating, ventilation, lavatory accommodation, drainage, sanitary conveniences, etc. Any points arising are immediately brought to the notice of the Master of Works for remedy, and the arrangement works extremely well. The County Authority considered the substitution of pail privies by water closets at Chapelgreen School. That would undoubtedly be a great sanitary improvement, which has been made possible by the system of up-to-date drainage installed for Queenzieburn village by Messrs. William Baird & Co. The only question in doubt was as to whether the water supply would be able to meet the increased demand due to the installation of water closets. Captain Buchanan, representing Messrs. William Baird & Co., has promised to give the suggestion every consideration possible.

SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS.—The surface of most of the school playgrounds remains in the same condition as before, being mostly composed of ashes. In the winter time especially, they are very unsatisfactory. To provide them all with an impervious surface would, however, entail a very large outlay.

FIRST-AID APPLIANCES FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.—Each school has its box with first-aid outfit. Various accidents continue to occur among the scholars from time to time, and the dressings are much appreciated. Requests by the teachers for renewal of stock always receive prompt attention from my department.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Full details of the Scheme of School Medical Inspection have been given in former Reports, and it has also been shown how the County Sanitary Staff co-operate with the School Staff. During the year the Scheme for co-ordinating the Medical and Nursing Services of the County was in full operation, so that now there is in the County one Medical and Nursing Staff for the combined duties of School Medical Inspection, Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis. Although the staff is under the control of a Joint Committee, representing the three Authorities, each of the Authorities is kept in the very closest touch with the work pertaining to itself. The Scheme has worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.—It is very gratifying to be able to report an increasing percentage of parents present at the examinations, indicating, of course,

an increased interest in the work and in the welfare of the children. This year 17 per cent. of parents were present, as compared with 16 per cent. last year.

The total numbers of children at the various age-groups examined during the year were :—

5 year old boys	...	...	...	1384
5 year old girls	...	...	...	1360
9 year old boys	...	...	...	1367
9 year old girls	...	...	...	1255
13 year old boys	...	...	...	1482
13 year old girls	...	...	...	1347
16 year old boys	...	...	...	107
16 year old girls	...	...	...	72
Total	...	...	...	8374
Special Cases, number examined	...	...	...	1754

Total number of children examined ... 10,128

Including the Special Cases, it will be noted that roughly one-third of the School population has been medically examined

Number of Children Examined.	Number of Notices sent.	
Routine Inspection, 8,374	1,100	13.1%
Special Cases Examined for defects, 1,754	344	
Total, 10,128	1,444	

In connection with the 8374 children examined in routine inspection, 1100 notices were sent to parents calling attention to some condition requiring to be attended to: while 344 similar notices were issued in connection with 1754 special cases.

AMELIORATION OF DEFECTS.

The following three tables give some indication of what has been accomplished in the way of amelioration with regard respectively to Defective Vision, affections other than Defective Vision, and Verminous Conditions. These tables show for each parish the number of children who have received attention, either at the hands of the Oculist, the Medical Attendant, or otherwise.

AMELIORATION TABLE—DEFECTIVE VISION.

District.	No. of children notified by School Medical Inspectors.	No. of children waiting visit of Oculist.	No. of children whose parents refused treatment or had left district.	No. of children treated by own Oculist.	No. of children for whom glasses were prescribed.	No. of children otherwise treated.	No. of children who failed to attend clinic.	No. of visits paid by Nurses.
Airth,	31	2	6	5	12	1	5	61
Auchentroig,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Baldernock,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Balfroun,	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	38
Campsie,	44	11	7	1	22	1	2	92
Denny,	68	..	8	10	29	13	7	187
Drymen,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Dunipace,	7	..	..	1	6	..	..	21
Falkirk (Burgh),	335	58	18	10	219	36	12	532
Falkirk (Landward),	52	..	7	3	33	4	5	98
Fintry, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gargunnoch,	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	4
Grangemouth,	243	55	18	38	88	26	18	374
Killearn,	5	..	..	..	1	3	1	15
Kilsyth,	162	..	11	12	108	22	9	381
Kippen,	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	1
Larbert,	102	9	6	1	60	11	9	167
Logie,	33	1	8	5	17	1	1	50
Muiravonside,	75	..	7	7	31	16	14	148
St. Ninians,	131	6	10	15	76	14	10	226
Slamannan,	48	5	7	5	24	5	2	87
Stirling,	218	9	26	28	129	17	9	411
Strathblane,	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	5
Total,	1582	162	144	143	869	171	105	2903

AMELIORATION TABLE (EXCLUDING DEFECTIVE VISION).

District.	Tonsils.		Adenoids.		Heart.		Ears.		Various.		No. of children reported to Nurses	No. of defects reported to Nurses	No. of visits paid by Nurses.
	Treated.	Promised to get treatment.	Treated.	Promised to get treatment.	Treated.	Promised to get treatment.	Treated.	Promised to get treatment.	Treated.	Promised to get treatment.			
Airth, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	5	5
Baldernock, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Balfron, . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	7	8	12
Campsie,	1	10	1	4	..	4	2	4	5	14	36	44	46
Denny,	4	26	4	8	3	8	15	4	14	7	60	86	98
Dunipace,	1	5	1	3	..	3	..	2	..	2	9	15	22
Drymen, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	4	6
Falkirk (Burgh),	27	65	19	49	46	49	21	8	234	48	463	646	469
Falkirk (Landward),	15	17	11	8	7	8	11	1	90	7	142	194	146
Grangemouth,	32	38	10	7	49	7	20	12	72	18	204	277	239
Killearn,	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	4
Kilsyth,	6	18	4	13	..	13	19	6	25	44	109	141	177
Kippen, . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Larbert,	18	28	10	8	2	8	16	7	46	13	126	177	132
Logie,	2	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	11	11	11
Muiravonside,	14	18	5	5	30	5	6	9	69	13	142	189	175
St. Ninians,	5	19	..	1	..	1	..	1	18	..	44	44	49
Slamannan,	30	11	11	6	13	6	5	3	40	8	95	147	106
Stirling,	11	8	..	..	1	..	5	1	49	..	87	87	97
Strathblane,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Total,	170	280	76	113	151	151	123	60	669	176	1555	2086	1803

AMELIORATION TABLE—VERMINOUS CHILDREN.

District.	No. of Children	No. of Visits	No. Cleansed	No. Improved
Airth,	15	17	15	..
Campsie,	16	31	3	10
Denny,	36	57	4	18
Dunipace,	8	24	1	7
Falkirk (Burgh),	102	150	32	54
Falkirk (Landward), ..	24	38	11	13
Gargunnoch .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Grangemouth,	44	44	40	4
Kilsyth,	94	362	23	35
Kippen	2	2	1	1
Logie,	10	12	6	4
Larbert,	21	36	12	9
Muiravonside,	42	67	35	7
St. Ninians,	105	124	15	90
Slamannan,	10	15	8	2
Stirling,	107	152	28	79
Strathblane,	3	18	..	3
Total,	639	1149	234	336

Dr. Gilchrist of Glasgow, as in former years, attended to the examination of children with defective vision. Two of the Assistant Medical Officers, however, Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Rutherford, have also given part of their time to oculist work. The chief centres are, as mentioned in former Reports, at the Old High School at Falkirk, while in Stirling the work is carried out at the East Kirk Institute, situated almost opposite the High School. Each of these centres serves for a wide area, the children coming in for examination. At Kilsyth Academy is another centre, which serves a fairly wide area. In the Western District, which is more sparsely inhabited, it would be difficult to get the children to one centre. This difficulty is met by Dr. Gilchrist making a round, using various schools as subsidiary centres.

CLOTHING.

No. of Children examined.	No. having insufficient clothing	No. having ragged clothing.	No. having dirty clothing.
Boys, 4340	3	3	6
Girls, 4034	1	1	4
Total Routine, .. 8374	4	4	10
Percentages, .. ..	.05	.05	.12
Special Cases,	8	2	4

The number of children recorded in routine inspection as being insufficiently clad was 4, the number with ragged clothing 4, while 10 were reported as having dirty clothing. The figures for children specially brought forward for examination were, respectively, 8, 2, and 4. The results with regard to the examination of clothing continue to show improvement from year to year.

FOOTGEAR.

No. Examined.	No. with unsatisfactory footwear.
Boys, 4340	5
Girls, 4034	1
Total Routine, .. 8374	6
Percentage, .. ..	.07
Special Cases,	2

In all, 8 children were found with unsatisfactory footwear, which also shows an improvement on the previous year.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

HEIGHT IN INCHES.

Average Ages.	5 $\frac{7}{12}$	8 $\frac{9}{12}$	13 $\frac{5}{12}$	15 $\frac{7}{12}$
Boys—Stirlingshire	41.8	48.5	56.8	63.2
„ „ 1923-24	42.4	50.3	56.8	63.6
„ Standard	41.0	50.7	56.9	63.3
Average Ages	5 $\frac{7}{12}$	8 $\frac{9}{12}$	13 $\frac{5}{12}$	15 $\frac{7}{12}$
Girls—Stirlingshire	41.5	48.6	59.0	61.8
„ „ 1923-24	42.2	48.2	57.6	61.6
„ Standard	40.8	50.0	57.8	61.5

WEIGHT IN POUNDS (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Average Ages,	5 $\frac{7}{12}$	8 $\frac{9}{12}$	13 $\frac{5}{12}$	15 $\frac{7}{12}$
Boys—Stirlingshire	41.8	55.7	82.2	112.5
„ „ 1923-24	42.6	55.7	82.2	115.7
„ Standard	39.9	64.9	82.6	110.0
Average Ages	5 $\frac{7}{12}$	8 $\frac{9}{12}$	13 $\frac{5}{12}$	15 $\frac{7}{12}$
Girls—Stirlingshire	39.7	53.2	84.3	108.9
„ „ 1923-24	39.8	53.6	84.5	106.4
„ Standard	39.6	59.0	87.0	109.9

The averages both for height and weight of children in Stirlingshire continue to approximate very closely to the standard height and weight at the various ages, the only exception to this being in the second age-group, where both for boys and girls the standard weight is somewhat in excess. A similar remark was made regarding the results last year.

CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.

No. Examined.	Head.			Body.	
	Dirty	Nits	Vermin	Dirty	Vermin
Boys, .. .. .4340	3	43	37	8	19
Girls, .. .. .4034	..	503	84	6	12
Total Routine, ..8374	3	546	121	14	31
Percentages, .. .. .	.04	6.52	1.44	.17	.37
Special Cases,	3	27	105	22	26

While the figures indicating the state of cleanliness of the head and body continue to show improvement, the fact that 6.52 per cent. of the children have still nits in their heads, and 1.44 per cent. have actual vermin, shows that there is still room for improvement. It will be noticed that the girls are the greatest offenders in this respect, and, of course, the long hair of the girls gives the explanation as to the cause. One therefore welcomes the newer fashion for girls to have their hair more closely cut. The actual numbers found with dirty body or verminous body were, respectively, 14 and 31, which gives merely a fractional percentage.

CONDITION OF SKIN.

No. Examined.	HEAD.			BODY.			
	Ringworm	Impetigo	Others	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Others
Boys, 4340	13	26	28	4	32	4	28
Girls, 4034	4	22	17	..	19	6	22
Total Routine, .. 8374	17	48	45	4	51	10	50
Percentages, .. .. .	.20	.57	.54	.05	.61	.12	.59
Special Cases,.. .. .	10	23	23	1	32	14	16

The general conditions of the skin found in children requiring attention are Ringworm and Impetigo, either of the head or of the body. The numbers affected remain much the same, with the exception that in the case of the girls there has been a marked decrease in Ringworm cases. In the previous Report 14 cases were noted as suffering from Scabies, as compared with 10 in the present Report. This is a disease which, as a rule, yields readily to proper treatment. Occasionally, however, one finds what might almost be termed chronic cases. Recently such a case came under my observation in a boy. It had lasted for 2 years. In another case, in a boy of 5½ years, the mother said that the child had had the skin eruption since he was a year old. In such cases I find it serves a good purpose to have them removed for treatment to the County Fever Hospitals, where it is found that even the worst cases are cured usually within a week. Children with skin diseases and other conditions continue to be seen at my office on Saturday mornings.

NUTRITION.

No. Examined.	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Very Bad.
Boys, 4340	2511	1749	80	..
Girls, 4034	2317	1600	117	..
Total Routine, 8374	4828	3349	197	..
Percentages,	57.65	39.99	2.35	..
Special Cases, .. .. .	..	..	..	..

Out of 8374 children examined, 197, or 2.35 per cent., were regarded as below the average with regard to nutrition, as compared with 2.92 per cent. the previous year. No child was considered as coming under the category of very badly nourished.

TEETH.

No. Examined.	Sound.	1 to 4 decayed	5 or more decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys, 4340	1391	2178	771	..
Girls, 4034	1261	2048	725	..
Total Routine, 8374	2652	4226	1496	..
Percentages,	31.66	50.46	17.86	..
Special Cases, .. .. .	..	..	..	..

The percentage number of children found without any decayed teeth was 31.66, with 1-4 decayed teeth the percentage was 50.46, while the remaining 17.86 per cent. had 5 or more decayed teeth. Last year the percentage of children found with thoroughly sound teeth was 30.87, the results in that year being fully 7 per cent. better than in the immediately preceding year. The figures would therefore seem to indicate a continued improvement in the children's dental condition.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—As before, the part-time services of Mr. Somerville, L.D.S., are still retained for schools within Stirling Burgh. Mr. Somerville carries out his work in the High School usually on Friday forenoons. At the beginning of the school year Mr. Bett, one of the two full-time School Dentists, resigned his appointment, having received a School Dental post under the Wolverhampton Education Authority. As a result Mr. Shearman was appointed, the two full-time dentists now being Mr. M'Queen and Mr. Shearman, the former having the Eastern portion of the district as his field of work, while the latter has the Western and Central portions, excluding the Burgh of Stirling.

The following table shows the work carried out by Mr. Somerville:—

DENTAL TREATMENT TABLE.

District.	No. of Children found on inspection to be requiring treatment	No. of Children who had teeth extracted	No. of teeth extracted	No. of Children who had teeth filled	No. of teeth filled	No. of Children waiting treatment	No. of Dressings	No. of Scalings
Stirling (Burgh),	1498	192	381	198	314	28	66	4

Average number of teeth extracted per child—1.9. Average number of teeth filled per child—1.0.

On inspection in the various schools in Stirling Burgh, Mr. Somerville found 1498 children requiring dental treatment. In 192 cases teeth were extracted (the number of teeth extracted being 381), while 198 children had teeth filled (the number of teeth filled being 314). Of the total number requiring dental treatment, some were treated by their own dentist, a few refused treatment, and some had left the district. The percentage refusing treatment has shown decline, as the dental services gained the confidence of the children and the parents.

WHOLE-TIME DENTISTS' WORK.—In last Annual Report it was stated that, owing to the appointment of an additional whole-time dentist, the scope of this very essential work would be largely increased. Throughout the year Mr. M'Queen and Mr. Shearman have given of their very best, and it is to be recorded that since last Christmas the children at all ages have come under review. Formerly merely children at the transition stage, between temporary and permanent dentition, were treated under the routine dental scheme, only the urgent cases at other ages being dealt with.

On the following pages is given a detailed statement of the work done by Mr. M'Queen and Mr. Shearman, respectively, throughout the year in each school visited. The total number of children inspected by Mr. M'Queen was 9195, of whom 2090 consented to and received treatment. The teeth extracted numbered 4722, the number of teeth filled being 1873. Sealings and dressings numbered 324. Mr. Shearman inspected 10,897 children, of whom 2120 were treated. The number of teeth extracted was 3969. The number filled was 2614, while the dressings and sealings numbered 149. The record of the dental work is extremely satisfactory, which is, I think, reflected in the improved figures regarding the dental condition.

STATEMENT BY MR. M'QUEEN, SCHOOL DENTIST.

SCHOOL.	No. of Children Inspected.	No. of Children Treated.	No. of Teeth Extracted.	No. of Fillings.	No. of Dressings and Scalings.
Airth	230	82	181	62	4
Auchengean	18	9	17	6	5
Avonbridge	157	49	109	24	16
Bainsford	301	37	64	31	2
Blackbraes	171	30	90	20	5
Bonnybridge	440	128	304	87	9
Bothkennar	113	43	99	62	15
Broomhill	60	38	85	24	7
California	104	29	105	17	13
Camelon	252	70	143	56	17
Carmuir	221	65	131	45	11
Carron	475	34	95	15	2
Carronshore	634	90	215	59	6
Castlecary	63	6	19	1	..
Comely Park	393	75	205	88	7
Dundas	149	35	71	38	12
Drumbowie	356	115	239	91	9
Falkirk High	515	108	189	164	13
Falkirk R.C. . . .	186	27	41	32	7
Grange Public	147	43	61	49	21
Grange Infant	133	17	45	10	1
Grangemouth High	152	38	87	37	8
Grangemouth R.C. . . .	47	11	33	5	10
Greenhill	343	96	212	66	11
Larbert Central	298	83	136	115	18
Larbert Village	134	22	49	26	4
Laurieston	245	50	119	47	7
Limerigg	93	20	59	15	1
Maddiston	321	56	127	39	4
Muiravonside	98	18	47	14	..
Northern	264	50	121	62	5
Polmont	147	32	57	31	5
Redding V. . . .	135	19	47	5	..
Redding P. . . .	229	37	68	49	9
Rosemount	31	7	11	15	3
S. Alloa	67	20	36	20	2
Shieldhill	263	78	188	60	5
Slamannan	424	110	291	82	11
Victoria	363	123	288	136	11
Wallacestone	273	66	150	52	25
Zetland	150	24	88	16	3
	9195	2090	4722	1873	324

A. P. M. M'QUEEN.

STATEMENT BY MR. SHEARMAN, SCHOOL DENTIST.

SCHOOL.	No. of Children Inspected.	No. of Children Treated.	No. of Teeth Extrac- ted.	No. of Fillings.	No. of Dress- ings and Scalings.
Arnprior	18	7	13	7	..
Auchentriog	27	9	20	14	..
Balfron	99	24	55	29	..
Baldernock	69	17	26	16	2
Bannockburn	1039	210	378	186	12
Bannockburn R.C.	434	56	130	33	5
Banton	154	21	39	23	5
Banknock	164	13	34	8	2
Bridge of Allan	358	81	131	131	7
Buchanan	30	25	31	35	..
Buchlyvie	54	23	35	37	..
Cambusbarron	347	74	134	112	7
Campsie Glen	9	..	..	..	..
Causewayhead	199	42	103	18	2
Chapelgreen	64	11	22	22	..
Cowie	771	134	234	133	5
Cowie R.C.	223	65	112	60	1
Denny H.G.	1143	258	462	502	16
Denny R.C.	310	48	92	54	10
Dennyloanhead	312	53	138	35	2
Dunipace	294	36	80	41	3
Drymen	33	18	38	18	..
Fallin	450	88	166	132	5
Finnich	3	3	2	10	..
Fintry	30	10	19	12	..
Gargunnoch	33	8	14	10	..
Inversnaid	6	..	..	..	..
Killearn	43	17	26	14	..
Kilsyth Academy	2095	371	720	489	37
Kilsyth R.C.	145	42	101	44	8
Kippen	72	16	27	26	..
Lennoxtown	156	42	52	47	10
Lennoxtown R.C.	111	34	58	12	2
Longcroft	551	25	49	23	..
Milton of Campsie	11	9	7	16	..
Muirland	28	15	14	20	..
Plean	417	89	172	102	..
Sallochty	11	5	2	13	..
Sauchie	29	3	5	3	..
St. Nimans	288	44	107	48	3
Strathblane	65	26	32	53	2
Torrance	56	14	32	1	..
Torwood	12	2	4	1	..
West Plean	51	18	37	13	1
Whins of Milton	73	14	16	11	1
	10,897	2,120	3,969	2,614	119

JOSEPH SHEARMAN.

NOSE AND THROAT.

No Examined.	Nasal Catarrh	Obstruc- tion	Other Diseases	TONSILS.		ADENOIDS.		Other Diseases
				Slightly Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Probably Present	Present	
Boys, 4340	840	114	77	860	118	67	56	..
Girls, 4034	612	57	54	775	146	53	45	..
Total Routine 8374	1452	171	131	1635	264	120	101	..
Percentages,	17.34	2.04	1.56	19.52	3.15	1.43	1.20	..
Special Cases,	11	32	10	81	21	18	48	..

The foregoing table shows that almost one-sixth of the children examined in routine inspection were suffering from Nasal Catarrh at the time of examination, due in most of the cases to common colds. It is also seen that 171 routine cases and 32 special cases, in all 203, were found suffering from Nasal Obstruction. Fully one-fifth of those examined had tonsils, either slightly or markedly enlarged. Many of these were due to temporary causes. 2.63 per cent. of the children were reported as having adenoids present, or probably present.

The throat affections mentioned are important from the medical point of view, from the fact that children with such throat conditions are apt to develop the very dangerous sequelæ of Otorrhœa, or middle ear disease, as a result of an attack of acute infectious disease. This will be further referred to under the heading of Ear Diseases. It is to be noted that the figures show a slight improvement as compared with the figures in last Report.

LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

No. Examined	SUBMAXILLARY.				CERVICAL.		
	Palpably Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Suppurating	Cicatrices	Palpably Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Suppurating
Boys. 4340	642	1	..	15	1838	16	..
Girls. 4034	514	2	..	7	1501	8	..
Total Routine. 8374	1156	3	..	22	3339	24	..
Percentages.	13.80	.04	..	26	39.87	.29	..
Special Cases.	3	..	..	..	8	..	..

Palpably enlarged submaxillary glands were found in 13.8 per cent. of the children examined. In the case of cervical glands, 39.8 per cent. of the children were found with these palpably enlarged. These figures again are slightly more favourable than last year, and although they are still somewhat large they are not to be taken as of much significance unless in a few cases. Many of the cases are due to simple colds, bad teeth, or a run-down state of health. Some of the cases, however, may really indicate actual tubercular invasion. In all cases, too, it is to be remembered that if the glandular tissue is weakened by inflammatory processes, the resistance to the invasion of tubercle bacilli is also weakened, so that the glands may readily become a focus of tubercular disease. Such a result is to be avoided by having the causes remedied with as little delay as possible.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

No. Examined.	Blepharitis	Conjunctivitis	Corneal Opacity	Strabismus	Other Diseases
Boys,	42	24	4	60	26
Girls,	58	16	19	88	24
Total Routine,	100	40	23	148	50
Percentages,	1.19	.48	.27	1.77	.59
Special Cases,	21	12	12	38	17

Last year almost 2 per cent. of the children were found suffering from blepharitis, while this year the percentage is only 1.19. The percentage found suffering from conjunctivitis last year was .63. This year it is .48. As a rule, both blepharitis and conjunctivitis yield readily to simple treatment. On the other hand, if neglected, they may lead to corneal ulcers, which are apt to leave opacities in the cornea. It is seen that a very small percentage, namely, .27, of the children

suffered from corneal opacity. It cannot be too strongly urged that any eye affection merits immediate attention. The percentage of children suffering from strabismus or squint was 1.77. This condition also requires prompt attention, as if not corrected it is apt to become more pronounced. School children with squint immediately receive attention from the Oculist, and arrangements have now been made, through the County Child Welfare Committee, whereby all children with squint under 5 years of age are brought to the notice of the school oculist for treatment.

VISUAL ACUITY.

No. Examined.	Good Vision	Fair Vision	Bad Vision	One Eye defective
Boys, 2956	2078	403	365	110
Percentages,	70.29	13.64	12.35	3.72
Girls, 2674	1695	450	459	70
Percentages,	63.39	16.82	17.17	2.62
Total Routine,.. .. 5630	3773	853	824	180
Percentages,	67.02	13.38	14.64	3.19
Special Cases, .. ..	..	23	367	14

67.02 per cent. of the children examined were found to have good vision, this being about 1.5 per cent. greater than last year, while 14.64 per cent. suffered from defective vision (both eyes) and 3.19 per cent. were defective in one eye only. The whole of the children in the last two columns, amounting to 17.83 per cent. of those examined, were recommended for special examination and treatment by the school oculist.

Year after year it is noted that the vision of boys is on the whole better than is that of girls. It is seen that fully 73 per cent. of those examined had good vision, while the girls only gave a percentage of fully 63, a difference of almost 7 per cent. in favour of the boys. One cannot help attributing a great part of this result to the different life and training in the two cases. Girls, however, are more and more taking up outdoor activities similar to those practised by boys, and as the outdoor life of the girls approximates to that of the boys it is to be expected that the difference of visual acuity will gradually become less.

EARS.

No. Examined.	Otorrhœa.	Wax.	Other Diseases.
Boys, 4340	54	25	26
Girls, 4034	57	18	6
Total Routine, 8374	111	43	32
Percentages,	1.33	.51	.38
Special Cases,.. .. .	63	4	3

The number of children found suffering from otorrhœa amounted to 1.33 per cent., while 63 special cases were submitted by the teachers or parents for examination and advice. From year to year I have pointed out that otorrhœa or middle ear disease is a serious condition, which should receive immediate medical attention. Recently a circular was issued by the Scottish Board of Health on this subject, urging upon Local Health Authorities and Education Authorities, the former to make provision for the treatment by a Surgeon Specialist of children with middle ear disease in the Fever Hospitals, and the latter for similar attention by a Surgeon Specialist for children with discharging ears in attendance at schools. This matter is at present under the consideration of the two Authorities concerned, and it is probable that soon action will be taken on the lines suggested by the Scottish Board of Health.

HEARING.

No. Examined.	Good.	Slightly Deaf.	Markedly Deaf.
Boys, 4340	4284	17	39
Girls, 4034	3984	17	33
Total Routine, 8374	8268	34	72
Percentages,	98.73	.41	.86
Special Cases,.. .. .	..	25	22

The figures with regard to hearing show that 98.73 per cent. of the children examined had good hearing, as compared with 98.38 last year. The fractional percentage of children slightly deaf is half of what it was last year, and of those markedly deaf the fractional percentage is very slightly

increased. Deafness, of course, forms a considerable handicap to a child throughout life, and although the percentages of those so suffering are small, the matter has been considered of sufficient importance by the Board of Health to suggest that steps be taken by the Health Authorities, the Education Authorities, and Child Welfare Authorities, to have such cases examined and treated, if necessary, by Specialists, and further, that wherever necessary the cases be kept under supervision by Specialists from time to time.

SPEECH.

No. Examined.	Defective Articulation.	Stammering.
Boys 4340	49	18
Girls, 4034	22	8
Total Routine. 8374	71	26
Percentages,.. .. ..	.85	.31
Special Cases,	1	2

The figures with regard to defective articulation show a marked decrease this year, although they still show this defect, and also the defect of stammering, to be much more common in boys than in girls.

MENTAL CONDITION.

No. Examined.	Dull or Backward.	Mentally Defective.
Boys, 4340	38	7
Girls, 4034	17	2
Total Routine, 8374	55	9
Percentages,.. .. ..	.66	.11
Special Cases,	13	8

The figures with regard to the mental condition of the pupils remain much the same as last year, the percentage of dull or backward children being fractionally less. During the year special centres were established for the education of mentally defective children at Falkirk, Larbert, Stirling, and Kilsyth. Special reports of a very hopeful nature have been made with regard to these classes, and they are given at a later part of the Report.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.

No. Examined.	Organic Disease.		Functional Disease.	Anæmia.
	Congenital	Acquired.		
Boys, 4340	2	88	251	51
Girls, 4034	1	53	266	51
Total Routine, 8374	3	141	517	102
Percentages, .. ..	.04	1.68	6.74	1.22
Special Cases, ..	..	11	22	16

The percentage of children with cardiac organic disease is happily small, as it may constitute a serious disability. Many of the cases, however, with care, may lead a useful life. They are kept under observation by the School Medical staff, and the parents are also advised to consult with the family doctor. Although the numbers with functional disease of the heart are considerably larger, the trouble is not anything like so grave as in the case of organic disease, and very often it is of a temporary nature.

LUNGS.

No. Examined.	Bronchial Catarrh	Chronic Bronchitis	Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Suspected	Other Diseases
Boys,	287	17	3	15	8
Girls,	255	7	4	16	15
Total Routine,	542	24	7	31	23
Percentages,	6.47	.29	.08	.37	.27
Special Cases,	8	3	8	4	..

The foregoing table gives the numbers and percentages of children who were found suffering from the ordinary pulmonary troubles. Bronchial catarrh is very often an expression of a common cold, and the figures with regard to it are usually increased during the winter and spring. Very often insufficient attention is paid to common colds, and in such cases chronic bronchitis is apt to supervene. Where there is chronic bronchitis, the lungs are apt to form a suitable focus for the development of tubercular disease. All coughs therefore are to be regarded as serious warnings of dangerous developments.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

No. Examined.	Epilepsy.	Chorea.	Infantile Paralysis.	Other Diseases.
Boys, 4340	4	3	7	8
Girls, 4034	3	..	10	7
Total Routine, 8374	7	3	17	15
Percentages, ..	.08	.04	.20	.18
Special Cases, ..	5	2	..	..

Among the routine cases examined, 7 children were found suffering from Epilepsy, 3 from Chorea (St. Vitus Dance), and 17 from Infantile Paralysis. In addition, 7 children suffering from these diseases were brought to school for special medical examination and advice. The treatment with regard to cases of Infantile Paralysis has of recent years undergone a marked change, and the results have been very satisfactory.

TUBERCULOSIS (NON-PULMONARY).

No. Examined.	Glandular.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal	Skin.
Boys, 4340	8	5	5	..
Girls, 4034	10	6	2	1
Total Routine, 8374	18	11	7	1
Percentages, ..	.21	.13	.08	.02
Special Cases, ..	10	4	3	1

In routine examination 18 children were found suffering from Tuberculosis of the Glands, 11 from Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints, and 7 from Tuberculosis of the Abdomen, while 1 had Tuberculosis of the Skin, or Lupus as it is called. Here again there has been a marked development in the treatment of such cases. Tuberculosis, in all its forms, has been for years a compulsorily notifiable infectious disease. Provision is made for surgical treatment of suitable cases at our two general hospitals, namely, at the Stirling Royal Infirmary and at the Falkirk Infirmary. Quite a number of cases, also, especially cases of Abdominal Tuberculosis, have been dealt with throughout the year with marked success in the special pavilions of the County Fever Hospitals. With regard to cases of Lupus, sufficient has

been seen to enable a very favourable impression to have been made with regard to the treatment of the disease by means of artificial sunlight.

RICKETS.

No. Examined.	Slight.	Marked.
Boys, 4340	14	10
Girls, 4034	8	2
Total Routine, 8374	22	12
Percentages, .. .. .	.26	.14
Special Cases,	1	..

The numbers affected with Rickets appear to be decreasing from year to year, and this year they are smaller than ever before, the percentage for slight and marked being this year, respectively, .26 and .14, as compared with .64 and .21. It will again be noticed that a greater number of boys is affected than girls.

DEFORMITIES.

No. Examined.	Congenital.	Acquired. (Non-Rhachitic).
Boys, 4340	6	22
Girls, 4034	4	10
Total Routine, 8374	10	32
Percentages, .. .. .	.12	.38
Special Cases,	2	5

Twelve children (2 non-routine) were found with some congenital deformity, and in addition 37 children (5 non-routine) were found with some acquired deformity not due to Rickets.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. Examined.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Mumps.	Chicken-pox.
Boys, 4340	1	2	..	5	3
Girls, 4034	..	1	1	6	1
Total Routine, 8374	1	3	1	11	4
Percentages, ..	.02	.04	.02	.13	.05
Special Cases, ..	..	2	..	..	3

It will be noted from the foregoing table that 1 case of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Whooping Cough, 1 of Measles, 11 of Mumps, and 4 of Chickenpox were found in attendance at school. Such a number is quite remarkable, and last year the table was practically blank, there being only 1 case of Measles and 4 of Chickenpox in routine inspection.

OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.

No. Examined.	Hernia.	Enuresis.	Enlarged Thyroid.	Others.
Boys, 4340	18	11	24	74
Girls, 4034	9	13	64	40
Total Routine, 8374	27	24	88	114
Percentages, ..	.32	.29	1.05	1.36
Special Cases,	4	..	1	38

It will be noticed that 27 children were found, on routine examination, to be suffering from Hernia, exactly two-thirds of the cases being boys, who, it is well known, are more prone to this affection. Twenty-four children were found to be suffering from Enuresis, and 88 from Enlarged Thyroid. With regard to the last-named affection, the numbers illustrate the usual rule that girls suffer more from it than do boys.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR CLASSES.

DEFECTIVE AND INVALID CHILDREN.—Throughout the year many reports have been made by the medical staff on defective and invalid children. In last year's Report it was explained that these fall into two categories, namely, Educable and non-Educable, and that for the former it is

the duty of the Education Authority to provide means of education, while the non-Educable fall to the care of the Parish Council.

A comprehensive scheme for dealing with both physically defective children and mentally defective children was being considered by the County Education Authority, but in the first instance they were requested by the Central Education Department to restrict their efforts to such cases as could be dealt with by special classes or ordinary schools. That, of course, meant that only the children in the more populous areas could be dealt with, and special classes for mentally defective children who are yet educable were provided at Falkirk, Larbert, Stirling, and Kilsyth. Throughout the year these classes did good work, as will be seen from the reports of the Assistant Medical Officers, and we are gaining valuable experience in dealing with such cases, but it must be remembered that we are only touching the fringe of the problem, as practically nothing is being done for the unfortunate class of mentally defective children in the less populous centres. Besides, practically nothing has been done for children physically defective, although that class of course from an educational point of view, and from the point of view of their being made useful citizens, is much more hopeful than is the mentally defective class.

In Dr. Findlay's Report on the Special School at Kilsyth, he states: "This school, situated at Burngreen, Kilsyth, was opened on the 20th October, 1924. The recognised accommodation is for twenty pupils. The school-room is large, well lit, and well ventilated, fitted with twenty individual desks and chairs. It is heated by means of an anthracite stove at one end and an ordinary fireplace at the other. Lavatory accommodation consists of two wash-down closets for the boys and two for the girls. Also two wash-hand basins for boys and two for girls. The following tables show the number of times the school was open, total number of actual attendances, the average attendance, and the number on roll on last day of opening.

NUMBER OF TIMES THE SCHOOL WAS OPENED
(20th October, 1924, to 30th June, 1925).

Morning	.. .. .	161
Afternoon	.. .. .	161
Total	.. .. .	322

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLL ON THE LAST DAY OF OPENING.

Age.	6 Under 7	7 Under 8	8 Under 9	9 Under 10	10 Under 11	11 Under 12	12 Under 13	13 Under 14	Total.		Grand Total.
									Boys.	Girls.	
Physically Defective.. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mentally Defective	1	..	2	1	2	1	3	1	10	1	11
Total	1	—	2	2	2	1	3	1	11	1	12

"The general working of the school consists in teaching the children the ordinary school subjects as far as their capabilities will allow, and also varied occupations, consisting of gardening, joiner work, rugmaking, knitting, plasticine work, designing with coloured wools, drawing with chalk on millboards, raffia working, leather work, and stencilling. Physical instruction is also given. The progress of the children in the ordinary subjects has not been marked, although none have actually stood still. Five boys showed distinct improvement, especially in writing, and the one girl in the class is showing marked improvement, and her general intelligence is also improving. All are fond of manual work, and some quite good work is done. The exhibition of their work at the end of the session displayed in the school was very creditable indeed, and shows the adaptability of the children. The work also reflects great credit on the care taken by their teacher, Miss M. Gray, and she has to be congratulated on the results obtained.

"The school is undoubtedly doing good work, and meeting a felt want. The aptitude shown by the children in doing manual work would lead one to encourage this branch of instruction with those children as much as possible, and it might even be advisable, in the case of the older boys, to teach them some trade."

Dr. Rutherford reports on the special class at Camelon School as follows: "There are nine children at present in the special class for mentally defective children in Camelon School.

"I had an opportunity of examining the children individually, and also of seeing the work done by the class throughout the year.

"There has been a general improvement in neatness and cleanliness in writing and in drawing, although the degree of improvement is naturally limited. In most cases the capacity for abstract reasoning shows little increase, arithmetic, for example, being done mainly by means of concrete aids. One of the older boys, however, has improved in this respect, and accomplishes simple sums involving the money, linear, and weight tables. This boy is leaving school to commence work.

"The handwork done by the pupils is very creditable indeed, and includes knitting, sewing raffia work, and straw mat making. The articles made are remarkably well done, and in some cases, where the choice of colours was left to the pupils, the resulting colour schemes are artistic. This work is valuable, as it interests the pupils and involves counting, spacing, concentration, and manipulative dexterity.

"In no case would it be justifiable to transfer a pupil from the special to an ordinary class."

The following is a report by Dr. Ferguson on the special class at Craigs School, Stirling: "A year ago, when the selection for the special class to be created at Craigs School first came under consideration, cases referred by the school-masters were carefully examined, and seventeen children were recommended for transfer from schools in the central Stirling area. Of these, three were from the R.C. School, and of the others, eleven were duly enrolled at Craigs when the special class was opened. The parents of the three remaining children were unwilling to have their children transferred, and, rather than force matters, no further action was taken in these cases—a policy vindicated by the fact that two parents of the three have now asked that their children be taken into Craigs.

"After the class had been in progress for a few weeks a twelfth child was admitted at the earnest request of his mother, though it was felt that he was not likely to do well in a special school.

"During the session one child's parents removed to St. Ninians, and the child has ceased to attend the special class.

"Throughout the year the class attendance has been well sustained, and the average percentage present, to the end of May, was 88.4.

"Systematic records are kept of the mental and physical condition of each child enrolled; and the following table summarises the progress of the individual children.

		Approximate gain or loss in mental age during year June, 1924—June, 1925	Intelligence Quotient.	
			1924.	1925.
1. E. S.	} Much improved ..	+ 18 months.	.62	.71
2. N.K.		+ 15 "	.68	.76
3. J. H.	} Improved ..	+ 12 "	.59	.62
4. C. K.		+ 9 "	.52	.54
5. A. H.	} Previous rate of development maintained ..	+ 6 "	.57	.57
6. W. H.		+ 6 "	.54	.54
7. J. C.		+ 6 "	.59	.58
8. J. M.	} No improvement so far ..	No change.	.54	.50
9. M. R.		— 6 months.	.55	.46
10. M. L.	.. .. .		.56	Absent.
11. A. C.	.. .. .		late arrival.	.27

“Nos. 1-4 in the above list can be regarded as making very satisfactory progress. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 continued to make progress very similar to their course before enrolment in the special class. No. 8 showed relative deterioration, while in the case of No. 9 the deterioration was absolute.

“In assessing these results it has to be borne in mind that the general tendency of an untreated feeble-minded child, or of a feeble-minded child in an ordinary elementary school, is towards deterioration, so that on the whole the figures can be regarded as satisfactory.

“During the year, close attention has been paid to the physical requirements of the children, and various minor ailments were corrected. Three of the children were supplied with spectacles.

“The whole tone of the class is pleasing, and the children, almost without exception, showed an improvement—not entirely academic—which reflects most creditably on the teacher, Miss Swan, whose work is undoubtedly most exacting.”

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

The Medical Assistants have kept in close touch with the routine work of the Physical Instructors. Dr. Findlay writes: “I have again pleasure in reporting very favourably on the way the physical training is carried out in the schools in my district. The training is on the same lines as formerly—all the gymnastic exercises are well chosen and carried out intelligently by the children. The games are entered into with zest and enjoyment, and the dancing (including Scottish and English country dances) is excellently done. The work of the Instructors is reflected in the way the children go through their drill, and great credit must be given the Instructors for their care and painstaking endeavours. There is no doubt of the beneficial results of the above to the health and well-being of the children. Any child not too robust, or suffering from some physical defect, is given modified drill suited to its condition, or, if necessary, excused drill altogether. A few points I would like to call attention to are:—

- (1) That it would be advantageous to have the drill of the the Primary School children supervised by the Instructors.

- (2) That the children attending the Special School at Kilsyth should come under his control for, say, half an hour twice a week.
- (3) That the dancing at Kilsyth is much handicapped by the want of music. A gramophone would supply a felt want.

"In bad weather the drill at Larbert Central School is carried out in the Central Hall, which is not at all suitable for it. A gymnastic hall for this school would be a great boon.

"In Kilsyth gymnasium new climbing ropes (two) and a new rope for the jumping standard (high jump) are required."

In Dr. Rutherford's report regarding the above, she states that: "The high standard of excellence of physical instruction in Falkirk High School is being maintained. A prominent feature of the work of both teachers is the variety of movements introduced during the course of each lesson. Further, I have had the pleasure of seeing a different set of exercises, games, and dances each time I have visited the gymnasium. No pupil should suffer from boredom.

"It is a great pleasure to see the keenness with which the work is carried out by pupils and teachers alike. The exercises are arranged so that all the muscles are brought into play, and breathing exercises are given a prominent place. Games introducing the competitive element are also used successfully to encourage alertness and quickness of response.

"The instruction given is stimulating, not only in a physical, but in a mental sense, and the school is to be congratulated on the high standard of this important section of its work.

"Since the alterations to the west wall have been completed, there has been a marked improvement in the ventilation of the gymnasium.

"I had an opportunity of seeing the physical instruction being taken at Redding School. A class of girls did very good work indeed, and reflected credit on Miss Melville. They executed the movements in class drill keenly, and they carried through gracefully the several dances which they have been taught.

"I also saw girls playing net ball in the playground. They played enthusiastically, and seemed to appreciate the value of 'team work.'

"The pupils of this school are particularly well off, as they have the use of a neighbouring cricket field in addition to hall and playground. Miss Melville takes every opportunity of taking the class outside in favourable weather."

Dr. Ferguson reports as follows: "In Stirling High School the ordinary routine physical instruction proceeds along satisfactory lines.

"An outstanding feature of the work in this school is the attention paid to the alleviation of minor physical defects. Special exercises have been devised to meet these particular cases, and very gratifying results are now being achieved. It is not too much to say that if some of these defects were left untreated for a few years longer their correction would become a matter of almost insurmountable difficulty.

"Physical instruction at Bridge of Allan continues to be handicapped by the lack of proper accommodation. Much good work is done, even under the unfavourable circumstances, and one feature worthy of special mention is the arrangement by which school pupils have the exclusive use of certain public recreational facilities at specified times. Cricket and tennis, for instance, are entered into with great zeal, and under conditions which tend to foster a team spirit as well as mere athletic prowess.

"The whole tone of the school is good: but it is a pity that the more strictly gymnastic side of physical education is so badly cramped by the inadequate nature of the shed available for instruction.

"Miss Melville continues to get excellent results from physical instruction in Grangemouth. The ventilation of the gymnasium has been improved since last year, and during the summer months ball games are extensively played in the school grounds. The standard of proficiency reached in the performance of the various exercises reaches a very high level."

TABULAR STATEMENT OF NURSES' FOLLOW-UP WORK, 1924-25.

	Number of Children reported.	Number of Children waiting Visits.	Number of Visits Paid.	Conditions reported.	No. of Cases of nose, throat, ear and mouth.	Number of cases of dirt and vermin.	Various defects and diseases.
Ordinary Routine Work Eye Work	1971 1582	108 124 ..	3083 2903	2359 1582	825 ..	639 ..	1021 ..
Total	3553	232	5986	3941	825	639	1021

NURSES' WORK.

The table showing the amount of follow-up work of the Nurses is very instructive. The number of children reported for the Nurses' care was 3553, and the number of visits paid to the homes in connection with these was 5986. The number of cases of dirt and vermin still remains too high, namely, 668. The visiting of such cases is a disagreeable part of the Nurses' work, but even in such cases the visits are wonderfully well received. The relations between the Nurses and the parents have always been excellent. The work of reporting on children with defective clothing and footwear has rather increased, the Nurses' reports being practically the only real guidance that School Management Committees have as to necessitous cases. As before, the Nurses play an indispensable part in connection with the Eye and Dental Clinics.

THOMAS ADAM,
Chief School Medical Officer.

TABLE I.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT

BOYS.

CONDITIONS FOUND.	5 Age Group		9 Age Group	
	No. of Child- ren.	Ratio per cent.	No. of Child- ren.	Ratio per cent.
No. Examined,	1384	..	1367	..
*Poorly Nourished,	29	2.1	25	1.8
Verminous Head,	10	.72	17	1.3
Dirty Body,	3	.22	3	.23
Carious Teeth { 1-4,	598	43.2	803	58.7
{ *5 and over,	430	31.1	251	18.4
*Mouth Breathing,	86	6.2	71	5.2
*Enlarged Tonsils,	348	25.1	317	23.2
*Adenoids,	24	1.7	22	1.6
*Markedly Enlarged Glands,	8	.58	9	.66
*External Eye Disease,	41	2.9	60	4.4
*Defective Vision { One Eye,	Not	..	32	2.3
{ Both Eyes,	Examined		182	13.3
*Ear Disease,	30	2.2	26	1.9
*Defective Hearing,	5	.36	23	1.7
*Defective Speech,	21	1.5	29	1.4
*Mentally Defective,	2	.14	30	2.2
*Abnormal Condition of Heart,	81	5.8	116	8.5
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs,	179	12.9	104	7.6
*Chorea,	2	.14	1	.07
*Other Nervous Diseases,	10	.72	1	.07
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary, . . . . .	..	..	2	.15
{ Other Forms,	8	.58	7	.51
*Rickets,	10	.72	10	.72
*Deformities,	9	.65	8	.58
*Skin Diseases,	53	3.8	52	3.8
*Infectious Diseases,	9	.65	2	.15
*Anæmia,	25	1.8	14	1.02
*All Other Diseases or Defects,	55	3.9	41	2.9
Unvaccinated Children,	667	48.2	518	37.9
Mothers Employed Away,	24	1.7	14	1.02
Children Employed,	1	.07	2	.15
Clothing—Not Satisfactory,	7	.51	2	.15
Footgear—Not Satisfactory,	2	.14	..	..
Parents Present,	486	35.1	228	16.6
Consumption in Family,	12	.87	11	.80
Already under Medical Attention	13	.94	11	.80
No. of Defective Children,	916	66.2	727	53.2
(i.e., with conditions marked thus*)				

OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1924-25.

BOYS.

13 Age Group		16 Age Group		Total Combined Ages		Ratio per cent. for 1923-1924.
No. of Child-ren.	Ratio per cent.	No. of Child-ren.	Ratio per cent.	No. of Child-ren.	Ratio per cent.	
1482	..	107	..	4340	..	..
25	1.7	1	.93	80	1.8	2.6
10	.67	..	..	37	.85	.73
2	.13	..	..	8	.18	.13
713	48.6	64	59.8	2178	50.2	49.1
81	5.5	9	8.4	771	17.8	18.4
23	1.6	..	..	180	4.1	4.4
301	20.3	12	11.21	978	22.5	24.7
10	.67	..	..	56	1.3	.24
..	..	..	..	17	.39	.44
45	3.04	10	9.4	156	3.6	6.1
70	4.7	8	7.5	110	2.5	2.2
173	11.6	10	9.4	365	8.4	8.8
48	3.2	1	.93	105	2.4	2.2
27	1.8	1	.93	56	..	1.8
17	1.1	..	..	67	1.3	3.2
13	.88	..	..	45	1.5	.95
123	8.3	21	19.6	341	1.03	6.5
41	2.8	3	2.80	327	7.9	7.3
..	..	..	..	3	7.5	.11
6	.41	2	1.9	19	.07	.44
1	.07	..	..	3	.44	.04
3	.20	..	..	18	4.2	.69
4	.27	..	..	24	.55	1.2
11	.74	..	..	28	.64	.27
24	1.6	6	5.6	135	3.1	3.7
..	..	..	..	11	.25	.02
13	.88	..	..	52	1.5	1.2
30	2.02	1	.93	127	2.9	3.9
355	23.9	7	6.5	1547	35.6	31.3
35	2.4	4	3.7	77	1.8	1.3
63	4.3	..	..	66	1.5	1.9
3	.20	..	..	12	.28	.75
3	.20	..	..	5	.12	.33
31	2.1	..	..	745	17.2	16.3
10	.67	..	..	33	.76	.89
9	.61	3	2.80	36	.83	1.02
756	51.1	53	49.5	2452	56.5	59.8

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF
GIRLS.

CONDITIONS FOUND.	5 Age Group		9 Age Group	
	No. of Child- ren.	Ratio per cent.	No. of Child- ren.	Ratio per cent.
No. Examined,	1360	..	1255	..
*Poorly Nourished,	39	2.9	40	3.2
Verminous Head,	39	2.9	28	2.2
Dirty Body,	5	.37	1	.08
Carious Teeth { 1-4,	598	43.9	718	57.2
{ *5 and over,	419	30.8	205	16.3
*Mouth Breathing,	46	3.4	31	2.5
*Enlarged Tonsils,	328	24.2	306	24.4
*Adenoids,	19	1.4	18	1.4
*Markedly Enlarged Glands,	6	.44	2	.16
*External Eye Disease,	76	5.6	68	5.4
*Defective Vision { One Eye,	Not		31	2.5
{ Both Eyes,	Examined		218	17.4
*Ear Disease,	28	2.1	19	1.5
*Defective Hearing,	7	.51	18	1.4
*Defective Speech,	7	.51	16	1.3
*Mentally Defective,	4	.29	9	.72
*Abnormal Condition of Heart,	69	5.1	127	10.1
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs,	169	12.4	79	6.2
*Chorea, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
*Other Nervous Diseases,	8	.59	7	.56
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary, . . . . .	..	..	3	.24
{ Other Forms,	4	.29	7	.56
*Rickets,	5	.37	4	.32
*Deformities,	5	.37	3	.24
*Skin Diseases,	47	3.5	25	1.9
*Infectious Diseases,	7	.51	1	.08
*Anæmia,	12	.88	14	1.1
*All Other Diseases or Defects,	41	3.0	35	2.8
Unvaccinated Children,	630	46.3	448	35.7
Mothers Employed Away,	21	1.5	23	1.8
Children Employed, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Clothing—Not Satisfactory,	3	.22	..	..
Footgear—Not Satisfactory, . . . . .	..	..	1	.08
Parents Present,	543	39.9	272	21.7
Consumption in Family,	15	1.1	7	.56
Already under Medical Attention,	17	1.3	7	.56
No. of Defective Children,	873	64.2	787	62.7
(i.e., with conditions marked thus*)				

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1924-25.

GIRLS.

13 Age Group		16 Age Group		Total Combined Ages		Ratio per cent. for 1923-1924.
No. of Child-ren.	Ratio per cent.	No. of Child-ren.	Ratio per cent.	No. of Child-ren.	Ratio per cent.	
1347	..	72	..	4034	..	..
38	2.8	..	..	117	2.7	3.3
17	1.3	..	..	84	2.1	2.6
..	..	..	..	6	.15	.07
707	51.0	25	34.7	2048	50.8	51.4
90	6.7	11	15.2	725	17.9	19.2
24	1.8	1	1.4	102	2.5	3.5
280	21.5	7	9.7	921	22.8	28.1
8	.59	..	..	45	1.1	.25
1	.07	..	..	9	.22	.02
57	4.2	4	5.6	205	5.1	6.4
37	2.8	2	2.8	70	1.7	1.7
232	17.2	9	12.5	459	11.4	10.9
32	2.5	2	2.8	81	2.0	1.9
25	1.9	..	..	50	1.2	1.4
7	.52	..	..	30	.74	2.2
7	.52	..	..	20	.49	.86
104	7.7	20	27.7	320	7.8	6.5
44	3.3	1	1.4	293	7.3	6.7
..	..	..	..	..	..	.04
6	.45	..	..	21	.52	.54
1	.07	..	..	4	.09	.20
7	.52	1	1.4	19	.41	.34
1	.07	..	..	10	.25	.54
5	.37	1	1.4	14	.35	.14
20	1.5	1	1.4	93	2.3	2.3
1	.07	..	..	9	.22	.09
25	1.9	..	..	51	1.3	1.4
47	3.5	3	4.2	126	3.1	6.7
300	23.0	5	6.9	1383	34.3	30.9
29	2.2	1	1.4	74	1.8	1.7
17	1.3	..	..	17	.42	.43
3	.22	..	..	6	.15	.36
..	..	..	..	1	.02	.09
58	4.3	1	1.4	874	21.7	17.2
14	1.0	..	..	36	.89	1.05
18	1.3	1	1.4	43	1.06	.91
738	54.8	39	54.1	2437	60.4	63.8

TABLE III.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF
ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1924-25.

TOTAL COMBINED AGES AND SEXES.			
CONDITIONS FOUND.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent. for 1923-24.
No. Examined,	8374	..	..
*Poorly Nourished,	197	2.3	2.9
Verminous Head,	121	1.4	1.6
Dirty Body,	14	.17	.10
Carious Teeth { 1-4,	4226	50.5	50.3
{ *5 and over,	1496	17.9	18.8
*Mouth Breathing,	282	3.4	3.9
*Enlarged Tonsils,	1899	22.7	26.4
*Adenoids,	101	1.2	.24
*Enlarged Glands,	26	.31	.23
*External Eye Disease,	361	4.3	6.3
*Defective Vision { One Eye,	180	2.1	1.9
{ Both Eyes,	824	9.8	9.9
*Ear Disease,	186	2.2	2.03
*Defective Hearing,	106	1.3	1.6
*Defective Speech,	97	1.2	2.7
*Mentally Defective,	65	.78	.89
*Abnormal Condition of Heart,	661	7.8	6.49
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs,	620	7.4	7.03
*Chorea,	3	.04	.07
*Other Nervous Diseases,	40	.48	.49
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary,	7	.08	.12
{ Other Forms,	37	.44	.51
*Rickets,	34	.41	.85
*Deformities,	42	.50	.22
*Skin Diseases,	228	2.7	3.01
*Infectious Diseases,	20	.24	.05
*Anæmia,	103	1.2	1.3
*All Other Diseases or Defects,	253	3.02	5.3
Unvaccinated Children,	2930	34.9	31.1
Mothers Employed Away,	151	1.8	1.5
Children Employed,	83	.99	1.2
Clothing—Not Satisfactory,	18	.21	7.56
Footgear—Not Satisfactory,	6	.07	.21
Parents Present,	1619	19.3	16.8
Consumption in Family,	69	.82	.96
Already under Medical Attention	79	.94	.96
No. of Defective Children,	4889	58.4	61.8
(i.e., with conditions marked thus*)			

TABLE IV.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF NON-ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1924-25.

CONDITIONS FOUND.	NO. OF CHILDREN.
No. Examined,	1754
No. Entered on Card,	1075
*Poorly Nourished,	3
Verminous Head,	105
Dirty or Verminous Body,	48
*Carious Teeth (5 and over), . . . . .	..
*Mouth Breathing,	21
*Enlarged Tonsils,	103
*Tonsilitis, . . . . .	..
*Adenoids,	48
*Enlarged Glands,	11
*Other Defects of Nose and Throat,	53
*External Eye Disease,	100
*Defective Vision (One Eye),	14
" " (Both Eyes),	337
*Ear Disease,	70
*Defective Hearing,	47
*Defective Speech,	3
*Mentally Defective,	21
*Abnormal Condition of Heart, . . . . .	..
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs,	15
*Chorea,	2
*Other Nervous Diseases,	5
*Tuberculosis | Pulmonary,	8
| Other Forms,	18
*Rickets,	1
*Deformities, . . . . .	..
*Skin Diseases,	119
*Infectious Diseases,	5
*Anæmia,	16
*General Debility,	2
*All Other Diseases or Defects,	13
Parents Present,	94
Already under Medical Attention,	32
Clothing—Not Satisfactory,	14
Footgear—Not Satisfactory,	2

